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BETTER PLANTS

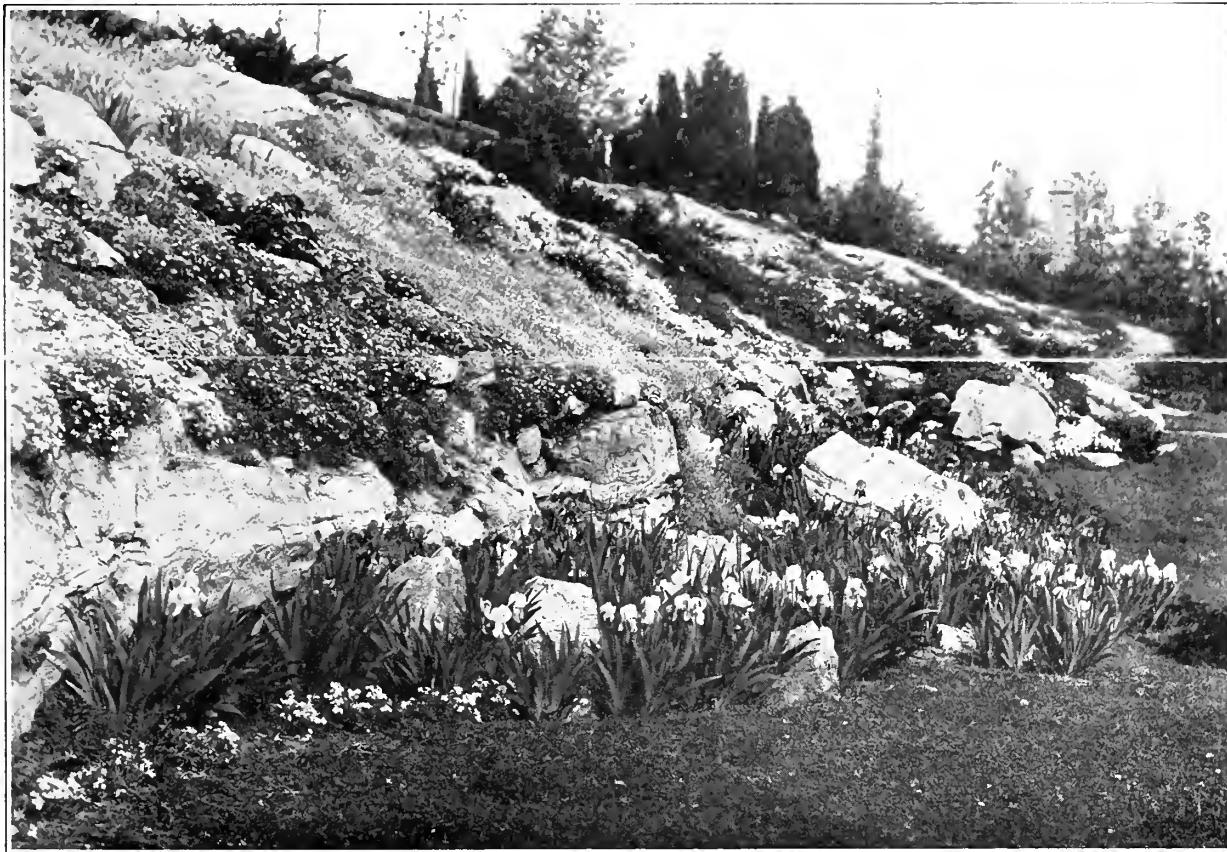
God's first gift to man was a Beautiful Garden



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Farr's Iris Swatara in a Wyomissing rock-garden. Other plants used are Snow-in-Summer, Dwarf Phlox, Dwarf Pinks, Rock Cress, Sedum, House Leek, and various evergreens

Perennials in the Home Garden

By J. Horace McFarland

One constantly meets a wrong attitude in respect to the difference between the annual plants, confessedly completing their span of life within a twelvemonth, and the perennial plants, expected to keep on and on forever. The knowledge is not sufficiently widespread that many excellent perennials from the botanical standpoint, are more excellent in the garden when treated as annuals; as, for example, the pansy, and the snapdragon, and the petunia.

Difficulty arises when for a very small expenditure, plants of some excellent perennial give joy in the garden for one season, and possibly another, and then "run out," to give one hazy explanation of why they die. Due entirely to the wrong basis under which their cultivation has been undertaken, there is a feeling that they are disappointing and not dependable.

Aside from the specialized perennials, such as peonies and iris, requiring several

years to attain average strength and full bloom—and sometimes costing fancy prices which I do not attempt at all either to criticize or to defend—the average perennial plant, as, for example, a gaillardia, or a hardy aster, or a stokesia, fully squares for its purchase during the first season of its planting, if it has been set out at the right time and given good culture.

I want to establish, therefore, in the mind of the reader the thought that while perennials are perennials in the botanical sense, they are not everlastings from the standpoint of plant life, and that all they do for one after the first season is "velvet," so to speak.

Having this in mind, one can consider that the perennial gives a tremendous advantage in the garden because it does disappear and require replacement or change, and further because it does not,

as a class, flower continuously throughout the growing season. There is always with a well-arranged perennial garden a feeling of delightful adventure when one goes to it in the morning, preferably very early, and again late in the evening, for it is a different garden each morning from the evening before, and each evening from the morning that preceded.

I well remember a very wonderful perennial garden to which I used to pay much attention, because it included only native American plants. It was near Haverford, in Pennsylvania, and it was my job at that time to try to catch its beauties by photographing them. Therefore I went early and often, and late and often, and I came to know that the precious beauty of any particular hour belonged just to that hour, and not to any other hour, and that largely due to the changing and fleeting character of its perennial inhabitants there was a new attraction every time I visited it.

My feeling for the perennial plants is growing stronger every year, because I am getting better acquainted with them. I read the catalogues and the books; but, best of all, I try to read the garden, in which, in letters of color and words of form, God's message as to the beauty of the earth is open before my eyes.

If I were speaking to an audience of botanical garden lovers who had never enjoyed what they were paying for, I would recommend that they begin with certain of the more dependably hardy perennials, feeling sure that all that would be needed is that beginning. If the planting of well-selected gaillardias, for example, has begun to bloom, if the nearby stokesia is forming its curious and delightfully colored plumes, if the platycodons that may also be close by are getting ready to tinkle their bells, then the stage is set; and whether the phlox that I plant is altogether permanent or gives me only a year or two of lovely satisfaction; whether the hardy chrysanthemums are really hardy, and do or do not fail to carry over a severe winter; whether any of the shy and lovely beauties that I may so easily have are continuous in their service, I cannot but be happy that I have begun to garden with perennials.

This is not a treatise on varieties. Mr. Farr knows more about them than I ever will. It is not a suggestion as to color successions or blooming range. It is just an amateur's estimation of what he has gotten, gets, and hopes to get out of reasonable devotion to the lovely order of perennial plants now available all over America.

I would say a word for two classes of subjects—the big bold items that need room and ought to stand always at the back of the border or on the inner edge of the shrubbery, and for the shy bordering plants that are best in an intimate corner. Considering the mallow marvels as examples of the one kind of vigorous beauty, I might refer to the dainty primulas and polyanthus, bordered with arabis and candytuft, as in the other class.

It was actually in January of this year of 1924 in which I write, that I found freshly opened blooms of one of the daintiest plants in the world, the so-called "Johnny-jump-up," the *Viola* variety, in the north border in my garden. So it happens all through the growing season and well beyond it, at both ends, for it is one of the delights of perennial gardening to be surprised at the unexpected and to have the gratuity of flowers when you least might think to see them.

Another of the advantages of the perennial garden to me is the adventuring it institutes. I am tempted by the new things. I buy them. I like them or I do not like them, but I have had a garden adventure in trying them. I see somewhere in the garden of a friend a better thing or a different thing, and if my friend knows names as he ought to, I am permitted to get it and to enjoy it in my garden. There is always this sense of delightful adventure, this chance for something new, this change from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, and certainly from season to season.

I confess to a feeling of real pity for the poor unfortunates who find their garden



A bed of a variety of the old Blue Flag with wonderful shapes and colors

satisfactions in the tin plants like geraniums and coleus, and the others that assume a certain attitude early in the season and stay virtually unchanged all along through spring and summer until frost winds up the monotonous show. Not for me! I want something to expect, to try for, to enjoy, and even to be disappointed in. I believe in perennials.

PERENNIAL PLANTING AND CARE

When.—Perennials may be planted with good results in spring, or in the fall any time from about September 15 until the ground freezes.

Where.—Plant in rich, well-drained soil, where they will receive plenty of sunshine, and where the soil will not be impoverished by the roots of other plants.

How.—Plant so that the roots are entirely covered, and at distances allowing for full development of the plant and for cultivation.

Culture.—Cultivate well, and keep free from weeds; water regularly and copiously during dry spells. For convenience, herbaceous perennials may be placed into two groups: (1) those which should not be disturbed for a number of years, which include plants having large fleshy roots, like the peony and poppy; (2) those which must be divided and replanted every two or four years, which may include plants with large crowns, or those which multiply rapidly, thus forming a dense mass of mats.

Do not accept the statement that the hardy garden requires "little care and no expense." Give the plants attention and your garden will be a success. For insects, blight, or mildew, use Niagara Dusts, as recommended in "Better Plants—By Farr."

A CUSTOMER'S COMMENT

My daffodils and hyacinths were beautiful. We have had a great amount of pleasure with them—our neighbors as well. My space is quite limited so I have to do intensive gardening. I am waiting with interest to see my iris bloom. I had intended to order the collection of delphiniums mentioned in a former number; would it be possible for me to have the same collection this fall, as I suppose it is too late to plant them now? If it isn't, will you send them and I will forward a money order.

MRS. F. M. COVERT, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE VANDALS

There was a pretty spot,
Just where the lower trail
Turns toward the Sound;
There yellow Violets grew
And Trilliums;
And crowning all,
A Dogwood tree;
But yesterday
A picnic party came
And ravaged Dogwood tree.
The Trilliums now are gone;
The Violets desolate
From tramping feet.
Perhaps some withered branch
Or wilting flower
May last a day;
But who can measure
Loss to those
Who later pass that way?

—OSCAR E. JENSEN.

HOW TO COAX VINES TO CLING

Only the new shoots of Euonymus vegetus and some other vines will cling to a concrete wall. First of all, plant as near the base of the wall as possible. Small wires may be run parallel to the wall and on the front face, to keep the new growth in contact with the wall. Once this vine is firmly attached, wires may be taken down.



Cartoon by Jay Darling (Ding). Courtesy of *Garden Magazine*

KIRBY, THE FLOWER FRIEND

Kirby loves roses and pansies and phlox;
Kirby loves poppies and asters and stocks;
And his days and his weeks are all wrapped
up in bloom

And scented and sweet with an orchard
perfume;
The dark may be dark and the snow
coming down,
But Kirby brings blossoms of summer to
town.

I trudged thru the snow to my office today
As heavy of heart as the low skies were
gray;
Life was cheerless outside and was dreary
within,
I was weary of winter—then Kirby
dropped in;
Dropped in just to tell of a new rose he'd
found,
And the snowflakes were petals of bloom
on the ground.

I forgot it was winter, I ceased being glum,
I was out in my garden, for summer had
come;
Out there with poppies and pansies and
phlox,
Planning a space for some new hollyhocks,
Putting in roses to grow with the old,
For no day with Kirby is dreary and cold.

The breath of the summer came into us
there,
The skies had turned blue and the garden
was fair,
The trellis was heavy with blossoms of red,
The new rose already had bloomed in its
bed;
And the past my window the snow
flurried down,
Kirby and summer had slipped into town.
(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest.)
(Courtesy of *North American*, Phila., Pa.)

IMPRESSIONS OF A MAY VISITOR

By KATHRYN BENADEF, Reading, Pa.

A hundred and seventy kinds of loveliness go by the name of Iris, onetime radiant messenger of Juno.

Farr irises, like most great achievements, are born from the dreaming of one man. Mr. Farr began to know and love these delicate iridescent bits of the rainbow when he was a boy on the prairie.

Clear water, tall dark green rushes, and beyond—the clouds of irises against the horizon, clear air, sunshine over all! And the song of the bobolink—pure ecstasy.

You will see that living with such marvels of color would inspire an impressionable, artistic boy to want to keep on with the experience even after his work took him to unlovely cities.

And now one makes pilgrimages to the Farr nurseries to see the irises! Good men and great, humble people and men of means, ladies with the revenue of princesses (when princesses *bad* revenues) all come. They say that to stand among the purple and gold and crimson irises is to feel one's troubles drop away. The sight of so much pure beauty is healing. The sound of the wind, moving in the straight green spears, is to know that there is peace in a troubled world.

And then there is Mr. Farr himself—not much of a talker, but quite evidently the



How could this stream be more pleasantly set off than by its border of Daffodils?

Ask for a copy of *Better Bulbs*—By Farr, 1924 issue

adorer of his flowers, the willing servant in a temple of beauty with the sky for a roof. "I don't believe you'll find another blue like this, anywhere," he says, and handles a delicate iris as if it were a thing of mist and magic.

"It's the delicacy of irises which makes them my favorite," he says, with his quick look of intelligence and shy smile. "And yet there's nothing makes a better mass of color, where an effect is wanted."

He leads the way to the "dream garden," a fairy kind of specimen place where there is an admired disorder. It has the unexpected turns, the whims, the graces of a beauty—like a woman of whom one never tires.

For this garden has a pool; a border of rare, tall trees; a meadow over which flowers make a sweet crooked trail; irises, which stand up regally to salute the sun.

This may be achieved in your garden. Irises grow with very little encouragement. They ask for sun, but can be persuaded to flourish without their usual ration. Consider the procession you may have to make your garden a land where it is always afternoon:

First, the delicate Alpines and Pumilas in April. Almost at once follow the various dwarf forms in April and May. And they grow richer in form and color as the season advances.

June brings the great Germanica family—the bearded irises with their broad masses of color. Next, the tall Sibericas and the still taller varieties of Aurea, Monspur and Spuria. And last, the crowning glory, the Japanese irises with their great blooms a foot in diameter, standing 5 feet high—regal in blue, in purple, and in gold—and then comes the cold to prepare the soil for another round of miracles.

We take it you are as fond of romance as we or you wouldn't even be looking at this little magazine. We always smile tenderly when we think of the girl who made it a practice to buy a bouquet before she did her marketing. She could manage

with less meat—but she said with a pretty gesture of appeal, "The flowers I must have!"

Let Mr. Farr be the genius of our gardens. He will tell us where to put the irises. He will show us how they multiply, how interesting it is to be a collector of varieties; how the legends of the iris may be told to the children and to visitors.

For, of course, we agree that an interesting garden, like an interesting house, has its quota of stories. Mr. Farr himself has trees with stories which have been sent him from all over the world. And so his gardens are a kingdom of delight. He can point with pride to the patch of irises a great man assured him was not to be duplicated in the world. The "great one" had traveled far and wide and was augustly pleased to bestow deserved praise.

1924 RAINBOW COLLECTION OF FARR'S IRIS

Here is a collection of my best seedlings which have found places in many catalogs in this country and abroad. They are all rated at 7.0 or better. The collection includes a wide range of color and will be a source of beauty and satisfaction. Each

Hiawatha	...	...	...	\$0 75
James Boyd	...	...	...	50
Mary Garden	...	...	...	50
Massasoit	...	...	...	50
Mt. Penn	...	...	...	1 00
Navajo	...	...	...	1 00
Oriental	...	...	...	50
Pauline	...	...	...	50
Paxatawny	...	...	...	50
Pocahontas	...	...	...	50
Powhatan	...	...	...	50
Quaker Lady	...	...	...	50
Red Cloud	...	...	...	75
Shrewsbury	...	...	...	50
Swatara	...	...	...	50
Ute Chief	...	...	...	2 00
Windham	...	...	...	1 50
Wyoming	...	...	...	50

One Each of these 18 varieties, amounting to \$13.25, for \$10. A saving of 24½ per cent. Payment after plants arrive.



BETTER PLANTS—MAY-JUNE, 1924
A Magazine Devoted to the Hardy Garden

WYOMISSING
1250 GARFIELD AVENUE
PAUL FARR, PROPRIETOR

COME TO WYOMISSING
during IRIS and PEONY time

WRITE US IN ADVANCE

4

BETTER PLANTS

ENGLISH IRIS COLLECTIONS

Here are bargain offers of recent English Iris introductions. Start a section in your garden for the "English" things in Iris. See catalog for ratings and descriptions.

Collection "A," English Iris

Assyrian	\$10.00
Blue Lagoon	10.00
Caporal	7.50
Dimity	5.00
Mrs. Finley	5.00

Amounting to \$37.50

One Plant of each for \$30.

Collection "B," English Iris

Camelot	\$2.00
Colonel Candelot	2.00
Crusader	2.00
Dusky Maid	4.00
Glitter	2.50
Ivanhoe	2.50
Kashmir White	2.50
Margaret Moore	2.00
Roseway	2.00
Shalimar	2.00
Yvonne Pelletier	3.00

Amounting to \$26.50

One Plant of each for \$20.

Collection "C," English Iris

Dalila	\$1.00
Dorman	1.00
Mme. de Sevigne	1.50
Mrs. Cowley	1.00
Neptune	1.50
Shelford Chieftain	1.00
Syphax	1.50

Amounting to \$8.50

One Plant of each for \$6.

Collections A and B together for \$45.

Collections A and C together for \$33.

Collections B and C together for \$22.

Collections A, B and C together for \$50.

MASTERPIECE COLLECTION
FARR'S NEW IRISES

When you know Irises as "June companions" they reveal their delicate, ethereal loveliness, and lead you into a wonderland of delight. Wouldn't you like to adopt them as a "hobby," just as I did many years ago? Each

Cecile Minturn	\$5.00
Sea Gull	3.00
Seminole	2.50
Japanesque	3.00

Complete set (amounting to \$13.50)
for \$12.00

Superb Perennial Collection
30 Plants for \$5

An average price of 17 cts. per plant.
Consisting of more recent specialties. Two
collections for \$9.

5 Anemone, Coupe d'Argent
5 Delphiniums, Farr Hybrids
5 Aquilegia, Farr Hybrids
5 Hemerocallis kwanso flore-pleno
5 Centaurea macrocephala

5 Artemisia lactiflora



Colonial Perennial Collection
35 Plants for \$5

An average price of less than 15 cts.
each. Consisting of old time favorites.
Two collections for \$9.

5 Achillea, Cerise Queen
5 Coreopsis lanceolata
5 Gaillardia grandiflora
5 Heliopsis pitcheriana
5 Veronica spicata

5 Anemone tinctoria Kelwayi

5 Lychnis viscaria splendens

If you have an old perennial garden to
replenish or a new one to start, here is an
economical opportunity.

Superb and Colonial Collections
both for \$9

bulbs will bloom for many more spring-times.
the cost of the bulbs. Most, if not all, of the
bulbs will bloom beautifully. Their abundance
makes spring more beautiful. Make spring more
\$15 less \$2.50, or \$12.50.
excluding Cotage Tulips would amount to
\$12.50. Example—1924 Sunriser Collection
are not desired, they may be deducted at
price indicated. Any one of two parts of this collection
bulbs for only \$1.50. Any one collection at
\$2.00. Complete Sunriser Collection (345
bulbs) for only \$1.50. Any one collection at
\$17.50
100 Crocuses, named varieties 2.00
20 Hyacinths, assorted 3.50
50 Cotage Tulips, assorted 2.50
50 Breeder Tulips, assorted 2.50
50 Darwin Tulips, assorted 2.50
50 Single Early Tulips, assorted 2.00
25 Narcissi, assorted varieties \$2.00
1924 SUNRISER COLLECTION

1924 Spring-blooming Bulbs
and easy opportunity.
Cox Spring into your 1925 garden with
any of all of the attractively low-priced
collections here offered. When Spring comes,
her path and hyacinths. Here is an economic
trials. Collections into the attractive low-priced
any Spring into your 1925 garden with
collections here offered. When Spring comes,
her path and hyacinths. Here is an economic
trials. Collection A, 1924

FARR'S SPECIAL
PEONY COLLECTIONS
Collection A. 1924

A complete range of color for \$6.

7.4 Admiral Togo. Red	\$1.50
7.1 Delachei. Red	75
7.8 Duc de Wellington. White	75
7.6 Edulis Superba. Pink	75
7.9 Mary Hollis. White	2.00
8.4 Marguerite Gerard. Pink	1.50

Complete for \$6. \$7.25

Collection B. 1924

It would be difficult to obtain ten better
Peonies for \$10. Note also the range of
color.

8.7 Albatre. White	\$1.50
7.8 Augustin d'Hour. Red	75
7.6 Charlotte Cushman. Red	1.00
8.7 Claire Dubois. Pink	1.50
8.1 Duchesse de Nemours. White	75
8.4 Felix Crousse. Red	1.00
9.3 Festiva Maxima. White	75
8.5 Germaine Bigot. Pink	1.50
9.2 Monsieur Jules Elie. Pink	1.50
8.7 Reine Hortense. Pink	2.00

Complete for \$10. \$12.25

Collections A and B for \$15.

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL

Far excels any other Mock Orange in
beauty and form. The blooms are pure
white, in clusters of five to seven. The
bush is loaded with flowers in May and
early June and frequently blooms the
second time in the fall. We have a reasonable
quantity of plants which we offer for
\$2 each, \$15 for 10.

BETTER BULBS—By Farr

I shall continue my plan of offering a
special discount of 10 per cent on all
orders for Dutch bulbs received before
July 1. This discount however does not
apply on bulbs in collections. Full details
are given in the bulb catalogue. If you do
not have a copy, send for it at once, and
take advantage of the special discount of
10 per cent.

Bertrand H. Farr—Wyomissing Nurseries Company
1250 Garfield Avenue, Wyomissing, Penna.